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BOROUGH OF SALE

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REPORT
ON THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE YEAR 1943

D. I. CONNOLLY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

J. T. COCKCROFT, M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ending 31st December, 1943.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Sale.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Department for the year 1943. This report is drawn up on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health Circular 2773.

It should be noted that this is an interim report, due to war conditions, and is confined to a bare statement of vital statistics.

1943 can be said to have been a satisfactory year from a Public Health point of view. It was a year free from air raid warnings, and shelter life with its attendant dangers to health had not to be endured.

The vital statistics were satisfactory although the number of Notifiable Infectious Diseases shewed an increase over last year's figures. Scarlet Fever shewed a definite rise, there being 132 cases, compared with 96 in 1942. Fortunately, however, the disease was of a very mild character. In 40 of these cases it was found necessary to remove the patient to Hospital although the policy has been to keep cases at home if they could be adequately nursed with proper isolation.

With regard to Diphtheria, there was a slight increase in the number of cases notified. There was one death, occurring in a non-immunised child. Full particulars of the immunisation treatment carried out during the year will be found later in this report, but I wish to stress here how important it is that children from one to five years of age, i.e., the pre-school period of life, should be immunised, and I would point out to parents the absolute necessity of doing their duty towards their children in this respect.

Scabies was still a problem. Treatment was carried out in many cases at the First-Aid Posts, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the personnel at the Posts who continued to assist so willingly with the treatment.

Among the principal causes of death, those resulting from Cancer and Malignant Diseases increased, there being 68 in 1943, compared with 49 in 1942. Fatal Tuberculosis also increased, there being 21 deaths in 1943 and 11 in 1942. In the other principal causes of death there was very little change. Fortunately, the Infantile Mortality shewed a slight decrease compared with the previous year, there being 27 Infantile deaths in 1943, compared with 29 in 1942. The Infantile Mortality Rate compared favourably with that of the country as a whole. There were 3 Maternal deaths.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyal co-operation during the year. With their help I feel sure that the satisfactory condition of the health of the people of this Borough will be maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. I. CONNOLLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF SALE.

Statistical Summary and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area 3,628.5 acres.

Population.

The estimates of the population arrived at locally and by the Registrar General are not included in this report, but the vital statistics have been worked out in the usual way.

Houses.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1943)
according to rate books (approx.) 12,360

Rateable Value.

Rateable value of the district (end of 1943) ... £320,276
Sum represented by a 1d. rate £1,295

Social Conditions of the Area.

There has been no great alteration in the social conditions. The area continues to be definitely residential, although one or two of the Manchester firms have taken some of the larger houses for office accommodation and, in some cases, for special types of manufacturing. There has also been a slight increase in the population due to persons coming from more dangerous parts of the country and a fair number of persons who came from the Manchester and Salford area seem to have remained.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year, 1943.

Births.

Live Births		Males		Females		Total
Legitimate	... ..	337	...	340	...	677
Illegitimate	... ..	12	...	10	...	22
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	... ..	349	...	350	...	699

Birthrate per thousand of the Registrar General's
estimated resident population 17.72

Birthrate for England and Wales 16.5

Still Births			Males		Females		Total
Legitimate	...	...	12	...	4	...	16
Illegitimate	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	...	12	...	4	...	16

Rate per thousand (live and still births) 22.38

Deaths.		Males	Females	Total
Total number of deaths...	225	...	225	...
Rate per thousand of the Registrar General's estimated resident population	...	...	...	...
Deathrate for England and Wales, 1943	...	...	...	12.1

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.	Deaths	Rate per thousand (live and still births)
	3	...
		4.196

Infantile Deaths.

All infants under one year of age—Total deaths	...	27
Deathrate of all infants per 1,000 live births	...	...
Deathrate of all legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...
Deathrate of all illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Respiratory System.		
Males	Females	Total
10	...	6
		...
		16
Non-Respiratory System.		
Males	Females	Total
4	...	1
		...
		5
		<hr/>
Total Deaths	...	21

Deaths from Cancer.

Males	Females	Total
32	...	36
		...
		68

	Males	Females
Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age	...	1
		...
		0

Notes on Vital Statistics.

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

Diseases of Heart and Circulation ...	123	(109)
Cancer	68	(49)
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	48	(47)
Pneumonia	11	(15)
Tuberculosis	21	(11)
Premature Birth	4	(3)

The figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1942.

Natural Increase in Population.

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 249.

Infantile Mortality and Maternal Mortality.

It will be noted that the infantile deaths show a decrease on the previous year, there being 27 infant deaths during 1943, as compared with 29 in 1942, and our infantile mortality rate is 38.63, as compared with 48.57 for 1942. The figure for the Country as a whole is 49.0.

The maternal mortality rate is 6.99, compared with 1.64 for 1942, and 2.29 for the country as a whole.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The following Table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases notified during the year, the number sent to hospital, and the deaths from these diseases.

Notifiable Diseases. (Other than Tuberculosis) during 1943:

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-Pox	—	* —	—
Scarlet Fever	132	40	—
Diphtheria	13	10	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	16	*—	11
Erysipelas	3	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	3	1
Measles	267	—	—
Whooping Cough	62	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Total ...	498	54	15

* Number of cases admitted to hospital unknown ; these cases are admitted by the general practitioners directly to hospital.

The following Table gives the age-incidence of the above-mentioned Notifiable Diseases.

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Measles	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Opthalmia Neonatorum
0—	—	—	2	—	8	8	1	1
1—	2	—	—	—	1	12	—	—
2—	8	—	—	—	6	35	—	—
3—	6	—	—	—	6	37	—	—
4—	8	2	1	—	8	41	—	—
5—	74	5	1	—	30	122	1	—
10—	24	1	1	1	—	8	1	—
15—	3	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
20—	6	3	1	—	1	2	1	—
35—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
45—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	132	13	16	3	62	267	4	1

Ward Distribution of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases.

	North	South	East	West	Central	St. Martin's	St. Mary's	Mersey	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	15	20	23	13	10	15	16	20	132
Diphtheria ...	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	13
Pneumonia ...	4	3	3	—	—	2	2	2	16
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonat ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	25	90	42	8	25	33	35	9	267
Whooping Cough ...	4	22	10	7	1	6	10	2	62
Cerebro Spinal Men. ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	4
	49	138	84	30	38	58	66	35	498

Diphtheria.

The incidence of Diphtheria was slightly greater during 1943 than 1942. 36 cases were notified in 1938, 19 in 1939, 17 in 1940, 14 in 1941, 11 in 1942, and 13 in 1943. This gives a rate of 0.33 per thousand of the population, as compared with 0.27 for 1942. The rate for the country as a whole is 0.88, so that our rate is considerably below that for the country as a whole. Possibly one of the causes of the comparatively small number of cases of Diphtheria is the fact that immunisation has been carried on in this district for some considerable time. At the end of 1943 it was estimated that 41.7% of the children 1 to 5 years of age, and 73.0% of the children between 5 and 15 years of age, in this borough, had been immunised. It is still necessary for more children under 5 to be immunised, and parents should realise the importance of having their children immunised before they go to school.

There was one death from Diphtheria during the year 1943, occurring in a non-immunised child.

Diphtheria Immunisation in Sale.

1943—Schools and Clinics.

Norris Road School	...	...	...	...	...	43
St. Mary's School	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Martin's School	...	...	...	...	...	7
St. Anne's School	...	...	...	...	...	4
Worthington Road School	...	...	...	...	...	22
Glebelands Road School	...	...	...	...	...	14
Springfield School	...	...	...	...	...	7
Woodheys School	...	...	...	...	...	25
Girls' High School	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sale Grammar School	...	...	...	...	...	5
Boys' High School	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total						142
Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	258
Total						400

Year	Under 5 years of age	5 to 8	8 upwards	Total
1935	123	564	1276	1963
1936	83	83	90	256
1937	62	46	48	156
1938	64	58	32	154
1939	98	224	169	491
1940	202	295	423	920
1941	688	464	174	1326
1942	605	227	208	1041
1943	204	74	122	400
Total	2130	2035	2542	6707

Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever was greater during 1943 than during 1942, 132 cases being notified, as compared with 96 in 1942. This gives us a rate of 3.34 per thousand of the population, as compared with 2.40 for 1942 and 3.01 for the country as a whole.

40 cases were admitted to hospital, or 33% of the cases notified. There were no deaths from this disease during 1943.

The policy has again been not to admit cases of uncomplicated Scarlet Fever to hospital, where they can be adequately nursed at home with proper isolation.

Erysipelas.

Three cases were notified during the year as compared with 2 in 1942. This gives us a rate per thousand of 0.76, as compared with 0.31 for the country as a whole, and 0.05 for 1942.

Pneumonia.

There were 16 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year, as compared with 17 in 1942. This gives a case rate per thousand of 0.41, as compared with 1.34 for the country as a whole, and 0.42 for 1942.

There were 11 deaths from this disease, as compared with 15 in 1942. This gives a mortality rate of 0.28 per thousand of the population, as compared with 0.37 for 1942.

Measles.

There were 267 cases of Measles notified during the year, compared with 248 in 1942, giving a case rate of 6.77 per thousand, as compared with 6.20 for 1942, and 9.88 for the country as a whole.

Whooping Cough.

There were 62 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year, compared with 30 in 1942, giving a case rate of 1.57 per thousand, as compared with 0.75 for 1942, and 2.54 for the country as a whole.

Immunisation Against Whooping Cough.

Protective treatment against this disease was continued and during the year 291 children received the complete treatment, which consists of three injections given at weekly intervals, and a fourth injection a month later.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

There were four cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis notified during the year, compared with 1 in 1942 giving a case rate of 0.10 per thousand, as compared with 0.02 in 1942, and 0.08 for the country as a whole. There was one death from this disease.

Scabies.

There were 122 cases of Scabies coming to our notice during 1943, compared with 76 in 1942, but there may have been more cases of which we had no knowledge. All the cases which were notified were investigated.

Arrangements were continued for treatment at the Cleansing Sections of the First-Aid Posts, and the trained nurses and personnel of the Posts carried out the treatment.

Tuberculosis.

There were 21 deaths from Tuberculosis (14 males and 7 females) during the year, as compared with 11 deaths in 1942. 16 of these deaths (10 males and 6 females) occurred in Pulmonary cases.

Abstract of Annual Figures from Register of Tuberculosis Cases.

	Males		Females		Total
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
Number on Register 1st Jan., 1943 ...	90	32	67	42	231
New Notifications, 1943 ...	24	13	12	8	57
Restored to Register	1	0	1	0	2
Cases brought to notice, otherwise than by formal notification (inward transfers, un-notified cases from Death Returns)...	4	2	5	4	15
Removed from Register, Deaths Outward Transfers, Recovered ...	23	7	15	5	50
Number on Register 31st Dec., 1943 ...	96	40	70	49	255

The following Table shows the age and sex distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis (including cases coming to knowledge other than by formal notification), and a similar distribution of deaths from Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ...	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	—
5 to 15 " ...	1	1	4	5	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 " ...	3	6	—	2	—	1	1	1
25 to 35 " ...	8	8	1	3	—	1	—	—
35 to 45 " ...	6	—	2	1	3	1	1	—
45 to 55 " ...	7	2	1	—	4	2	1	—
55 to 65 " ...	4	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
65 and upwards...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	29	18	15	12	10	6	4	1

Total Deaths from Tuberculosis, 21.

Cancer and Malignant Disease.

Deaths from Cancer and other forms of Malignant Disease amounted to 68 or 15.1% of the total deaths. Last year the corresponding figure was 49 or 8.10% of the total deaths.

There were 32 deaths amongst males and 36 amongst females.

Laboratory Facilities.

As we have no Laboratory in Sale, the specimens were submitted to the Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine of the University of Manchester, and the Laboratory of Evans Biological Institute, Runcorn.

During the year 1943 the following specimens were examined:—

- 17 throat and nose swabs for Diphtheria, 2 of which were positive (University of Manchester).
- 68 throat and nose swabs were examined, of which 4 were positive (Evans Biological Institute).
- 3 specimens of sputum were bacteriologically examined for Tubercle Bacillus by the Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine of the University of Manchester. All were negative.
- 101 specimens of sputum were bacteriologically examined for Tubercle Bacillus by the Public Health Laboratory of the County of Chester, 19 of which were positive.
- 3 throat swabs for bacillus of Vincent's Infection (one positive) (Evans Biological Institute).
- 6 throat swabs for Hæmolytic Streptococci (4 positive) (Evans Biological Institute).
- 1 specimen of blood for Typhoid (Manchester University) proved negative.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the district under the scheme for rationalisation of deliveries has been carried out during the year and appears to have worked fairly satisfactorily. Many persons took exception to being told from whom they had to obtain their milk but by the end of the year the public had accustomed themselves to the scheme. I should like to point out that during the summer months many complaints were received with respect to the keeping quality of raw milk and upon investigation by the Council's officers it was

found that much of this was mainly due to delayed transport, and in many cases milk was being delivered to the consumer 36 hours after milking. It would appear that something should be done either to improve transport, or on the other hand, so deal with this milk as to prevent wastage which occurs as the result of such delay. Clean fresh milk from healthy cows is a valuable food and it is regrettable that the public in districts like this should receive this food during the summer months in such a condition as to be almost unusable in the normal manner. It is to be hoped that the proposals of His Majesty's Government will effect a decided improvement. During the year attempts have been made to persuade those responsible for the milk supply in Schools to see to it that such supply was satisfactory and I have recommended that only Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised milk should be supplied. I am pleased to say that there has been a good response to this recommendation.

Further details with respect to milk will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Ambulance Service.

The work of the Borough Ambulance Service is being carried out from the Moorlands First Aid Post, Telephone No. 4215, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Kirkby, the Casualty Services Staff Officer. This work has been carried out very efficiently in spite of the difficulties that have arisen with respect to the limited number of personnel available.

During the year, 1,552 journeys have been made, the total mileage run 20,435. The average number of miles per journey works out at 13.20. I think the public now realise that the Ambulance Service can only be made available for persons who are unable to use any other form of transport.

On behalf of the Council I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Kirkby and his staff and the Medical Officer of the Cheshire County Council for their co-operation and help with this service, without which it would have been almost impossible to carry on. I would also thank the Medical Practitioners and the Police for their co-operation.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the year 1943

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Sale.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Sale
Borough Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1943.

Rivers and Streams.

The Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee deal with any pollutions of the River Mersey, which is one of our natural boundaries.

Closet Accommodation.

The whole of the district, except a few outlying farms and cottages, is on the water carriage system.

Public Cleansing.

The Surveyor's Department deal with street cleansing, and the Sanitary Inspector controls the work of collection and disposal of house and some trade refuse.

The refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping on low lying land near the boundary of the district.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Inspections made during the Year.

Drainage Inspections	94
House Inspections for Defects, etc.	175
House Inspections for Infectious Diseases (Incl. Scabies) ...	200
Reinspections	427
Rooms Disinfected after Infectious Diseases	193
Workshops and Factory Inspections	41
Shops Acts	69
Bakehouses	60
Food and Drugs Act	167
Slaughter-houses	5
Cowsheds and Dairies	298
Vermin	154
Rats and Mice	67
Pig Sties	17
Miscellaneous	193
Letters and Informal Notices	110
Statutory Notices Served	4
Complied with by Owners	3
Work done by L.A. in Default	Nil

WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Defective Roofs	41
„ Gutters	5
„ Rainwater Fall Pipes	8
„ Soilpipes	1
„ Sinks	2
„ Sinkwaste Pipes	5
„ Floors	3
„ Fireplaces	10
„ Ceilings	3
„ Chimney-stacks	6
„ Yard Surfaces	5
„ Washboilers	3
„ Plaster (Walls)	5
„ Pointing and Brickwork	7
„ Windows	15
„ Doors	4
„ Drains	49
„ Waterclosets	11
„ Closet Cisterns	—
„ Damp Walls	5
„ Yard Gates	3
Burst Water Pipes	5
Dustbins Renewed	800
Stairs Repaired	1
Other Nuisances	11

Camping Sites.

There are no recognised camping sites in the district.

Verminous Premises.

Bed Bugs. These are dealt with by liquid insecticides and a form of sulphur fumigation. **Rats and Mice.** In all cases of vermin infestation inspections are made and advice given. The County Council are the authority under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, and where it is considered necessary the County officer is informed of Rat infestation.

Housing Statistics.

Total Number of Houses built during the year	...	...	...	Nil
(a) By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—
 1. (a) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 175
 - (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose... 427
 2. (a) Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... Nil
 - (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose... Nil
 3. Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil
 4. Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 150
2. Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—

Number of Defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 148

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 1 |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By Owners | 1 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | Nil |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 3 |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By Owners | 2 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | Nil |

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:—

(a) (i)	Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	7
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	7
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	54½
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	Nil
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	1
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	9
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which Dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... ..	Nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	... ..	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

As stated in previous reports we are depending more as the district grows upon outside sources for the Milk required in this area.

We have now on the register 8 producers and 28 purveyors of Milk. Of these 24 have premises within the district, and the remaining 4 sell Milk in the district but their premises are registered in other areas. There are also 23 shops who sell Milk in sealed bottles.

8 are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.

5 are licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk.

1 is licensed to bottle Accredited Milk.

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk, 1943.

	METHYLENE BLUE TEST				B. COLI.		BACTERIAL COUNT		
	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Local Producers and local Producer/Retailers ...	6	4	2	12	11	1	6	5	1
Accredited Milk	10	8	2	11	11	—	1	1	—
From local retailers—(a) Milk produced in Sale ...	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Milk produced outside Sale—	10	4	6	12	7	5	2	1	1
Ordinary	—	—	—	5	1	4	5	2	3
Heat treated	17	7	10	18	10	8	1	1	—
From outside Producers—1. Ordinary ...	10	1	9	9	4	5	1	—	1
2. Accredited	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	1	2
3. { Heat treated	—	—	—	8	4	4	8	1	7
{ Pasteurised	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
From outside Retailers delivering in Sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Milk ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Ordinary ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
Accredited ...	—	—	—	5	2	3	5	3	2
Heat treated ...	56	26	30	87	52	35	34	16	18

Tuberculosis.

Local producers: 7 samples—all gave negative results.

For Pathogenic Orgs.

Local producers: 5 samples—all gave negative results.

Summary.

1. Milk produced in Sale: 12.5% of samples were unsatisfactory.
 2. Milk sold in Sale but produced outside Borough: 59.65% of samples were unsatisfactory.
 3. Milk supplied to Schools: 60.0% of samples were unsatisfactory.
- Total: Of the total number of samples taken in the Borough 46.89% were unsatisfactory.

Slaughter-houses.

There are nine Slaughter-houses in the District, but no regular slaughtering has taken place since January, 1940.

Unsound Food.

The following unsound food has been surrendered during the year:—

Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Lamb	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	lbs.
Bovine Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	lbs.
Pig's Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Pig's Pluck	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	lbs.
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Tins
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	Tins
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	
Prunes	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	lbs.
Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Tins
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	Tins
Beetox	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Jar
Haddock	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	lbs.
Canned Meat	...	...			(232 lbs.)		73	Tins
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	lbs.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	lbs.
Oat Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	pkt.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	lbs.
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	Tins
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	Tins
Tinned Soups	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	Tins
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	Tins

A large proportion of the meat condemned was due to bone taint, or other forms of putrefaction.

In the case of tinned goods condemned, this was due mainly to damaged containers. In the case of fruits there was a fair percentage of these which appeared to be blown tins. In some cases actual fermentation was taking place.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following samples were obtained in the Borough of Sale during the year ended 31st December, 1943. These particulars were obtained from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Departments, Chester, whose Officers are responsible for the administration of the Act:—

Name of Sample.	Number obtained	Number adulterated or not up to standard.
Bacon (smoked)	1 —
Butter	2 —
Chocolate beverage	1 —
Cheese	2 —
Lard	2 —
Margarine	2 —
Milk	59	..... 21
Milk Pudding Mixture	1 —
Marshall's Farola	1 —
Oranged Flavoured Cordial	1 —
Orange beverage	1 —
Pepper (ground)	2 —
Pork Meat	1 —
Real Egg Self-Raising Flour ...	1 —
Sausage	1 —
Sugar	2 —
Tea	2 —
	<hr/> 82 <hr/>	<hr/> 21 <hr/>

Results of Analysis of Milk found to be Adulterated:—

In one instance where 20.9% of extraneous water was found the producer and seller were prosecuted and fined a total sum of £24 14s. 0d. Cautions were administered in respect of 10 samples and in 10 cases it was found that whilst the milk was not up to standard it was found to be genuine and no action was taken.

Salvage.

During 1943 Salvage of waste materials was carried on and a total of £2,420 3s. 9d. was realised, as compared with the period ending 31st March, 1943, which amounted to £3,216 2s. 9d.

April, 1943, to March, 1944:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	233	13	—	—	1489	7	2
Cardboard	12	10	2	12	80	7	5
Books, Magazines, etc. ...	26	3	2	—	242	2	4
Ferrous Metals	38	0	2	—	40	11	0
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	2	6	2	16	69	12	9
Rags, etc.	25	19	3	6	283	1	0
Bottles and Jars	34	8	—	12	126	1	6
Batteries	1	1	—	—	5	5	0
Bones	9	4	—	2	42	19	8
Broken Glass	11	18	—	—	11	18	0
Rubber	8	3	1	—	20	8	1
Boots and Shoes	—	7	—	24	1	7	4
String	—	17	2	—	6	2	6
Records	—	2	2	—	1	0	0
Total...	404	15	2	16	£2420	3	9

The total weight of Salvage collected since 1939 to March, 1944, is 2,096 Tons and the income from the sale of these materials —£9,783.

The Sanitary Inspectors are also Food Enforcement Officers.

I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support; the Medical Officer of Health for his advice; the members of the Staff, and to Officers in other Departments for information supplied.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. COCKCROFT,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

